

A.W. James Elementary School

Continued
...learning
CAUSE LEARNING NEVER STOPS!

4th Grade
ELA & Math
Week 1

Student Name _____

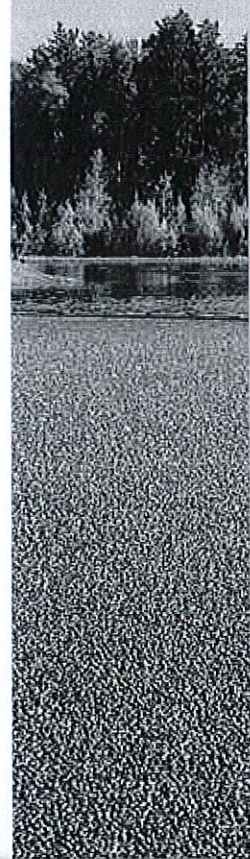
Fruit of the Bog

by Alden Sims

- 1 The first people known to eat cranberries were the Native Americans in northern regions of what is now the United States. Centuries before the Pilgrims arrived in 1620, Native Americans ate a bread made with cranberries mashed into cornmeal. They also munched on dried cranberries throughout the winter. But cranberries were useful for more than just food. Native Americans made dye from the berries to color blankets and rugs. And, they used the berries as a medicine for the treatment of wounds.
- 2 In 1810, Henry Hall from Cape Cod, Massachusetts, became the first person known to cultivate cranberries. (The word *cultivate* means “to grow as a farm crop.”) Cranberries grow only in particular conditions. They grow best in bogs. They need an acid, peat soil, a steady water supply, and a covering of sand. The growing season must last from April to November, followed by a dormant period in the winter. The winter chill is needed for the fruit buds to mature.
- 3 Do you know how cranberry farmers know when the berries are ripe and ready to harvest? The small berries float to the surface of the bog and bob along there. The farmers are able to pull off this nifty harvest trick because inside each berry is a tiny pocket of air.
- 4 For years, the number-one cranberry-producing state in the United States was Massachusetts. However, since 1995, the state of Wisconsin has been the top cranberry producer. In 2010, Wisconsin harvested more than 4 million barrels of cranberries.

Close Reader Habits

What are growing conditions like in Massachusetts and Wisconsin? As you reread the article, **underline** details that tell about conditions all cranberries need to grow.





Good inferences are those you can back up with words, phrases, or sentences from the text.

Think Use what you learned from reading the article to respond to the following questions.

- 1 This question has two parts. Answer Part A. Then answer Part B.

Part A

What inference can you make about Wisconsin based on details in the article?

- A It was first settled by Native Americans who ate berries and corn.
- B It was a major producer of blankets and rugs dyed red.
- C It provides the conditions needed for growing cranberries.
- D It has always been the number-one cranberry-producing state.

Part B

Choose one piece of evidence from the article that **best** supports the answer in Part A.

- A "The first people known to eat cranberries were the Native Americans in northern regions of what is now the United States."
- B "The growing season must last from April to November, followed by a dormant period in the winter."
- C "For years, the number-one cranberry-producing state in the United States was Massachusetts."
- D "However, since 1995, the state of Wisconsin has been the top cranberry producer."

Talk

- 2 Explain what you can infer about growing conditions in Massachusetts and Wisconsin based on the details in the article. Use the Inference Chart on page 87 to organize your thoughts. Make sure to include details that describe the growing conditions needed by cranberries.

Write

- 3 **Short Response** Using information from your chart, explain your inferences about growing conditions in Massachusetts and Wisconsin. Use details from the passage to support your response. Use the space provided on page 87 to write your answer.

HINT To organize your ideas, think about which details **best** explain your inference.

Why Salt?

Valuable Little Cubes

by Leigh Anderson and David Chandler, *Appleseeds*

WORDS TO KNOW

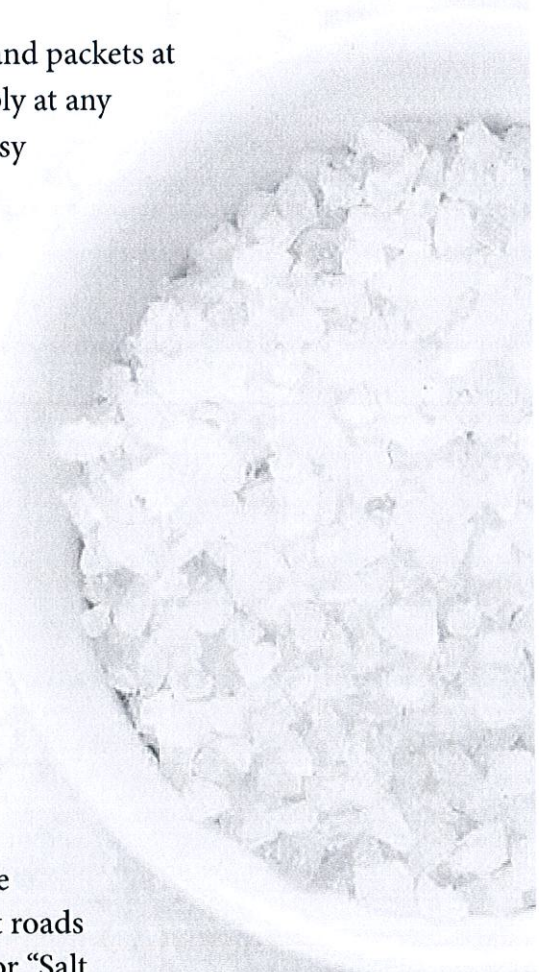
As you read, look inside, around, and beyond these words to figure out what they mean.

- **role**
- **regulated**
- **access**



The *Via Salaria*, shown in yellow, led from the sea coast to Rome, an important center of trade.

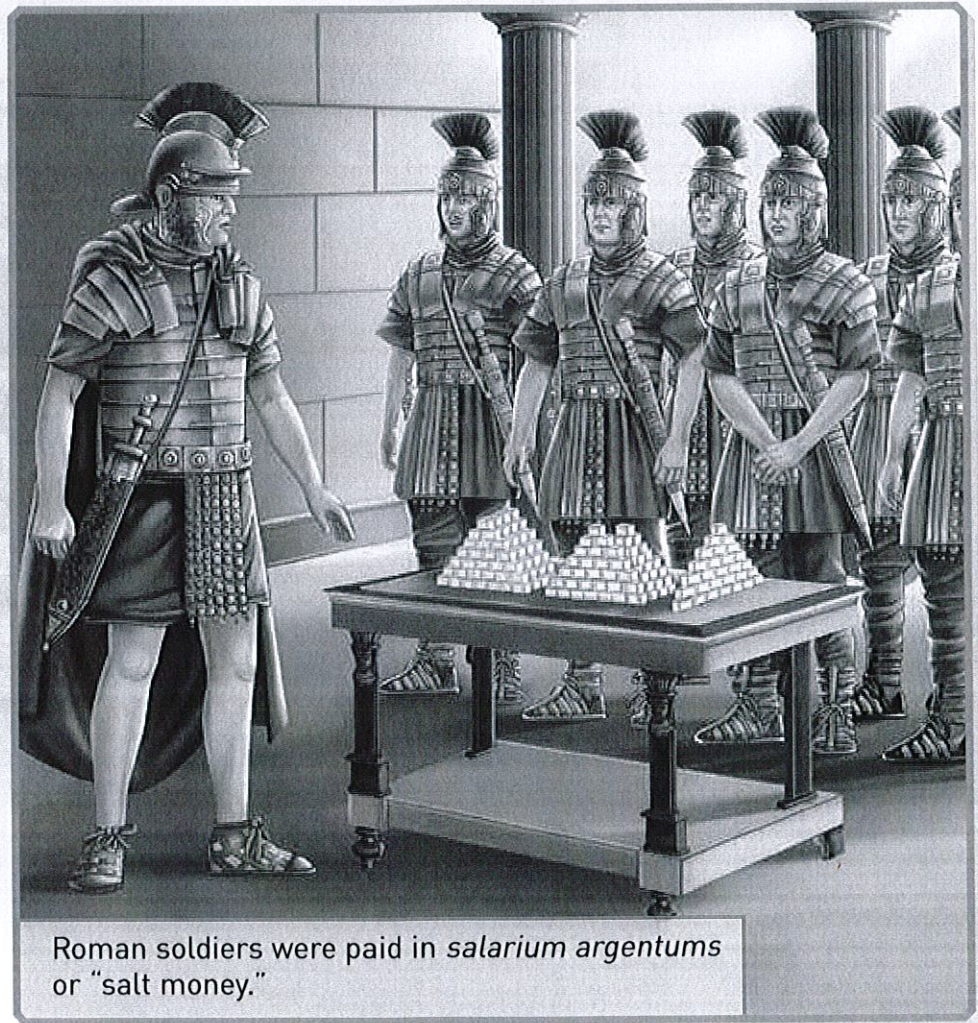
- 1 Today, salt is given out freely in shakers and packets at our favorite restaurants. We can buy it cheaply at any grocery store. But it hasn't always been so easy to get salt. This tiny crystal cube has played a much more important role in history than just flavoring our fries. Around the world, cities were founded, roads were built, wars were fought, and trade routes were established, all for one reason: humans can't live without salt. Literally. Because of this simple fact, salt became a valuable item a long time ago. People who controlled salt had power. Around 2,000 years ago, some of the people with salt—and power—were the Romans.
- 2 One way Rome controlled salt was by building villages along the Mediterranean coast. This gave them access to the sea where they could harvest salt. One of the first great roads built by Romans . . . is called *Via Salaria*, or "Salt Road." It is the oldest road in Italy today. As you might have guessed, it was built to transport salt.
- 3 As Rome grew, it became a great trading center, and salt was one of the main items traded there. Salt was so important in the daily lives of the Romans that soldiers were paid in blocks of salt. This pay was called *salarium argentums* or "salt money," giving us our word *salary*. In fact, the word *soldier* comes from the Latin *sol dare*, meaning "to give salt."



- 4 Throughout history and around the world, governments have regulated and taxed salt. . . . Salt played a role in the history of our country, too. In both the Revolutionary and Civil wars, keeping enough salt for the soldiers was important. In these and other wars, enemies have tried to keep salt away from each other. The history of the world is overflowing with stories of salt.

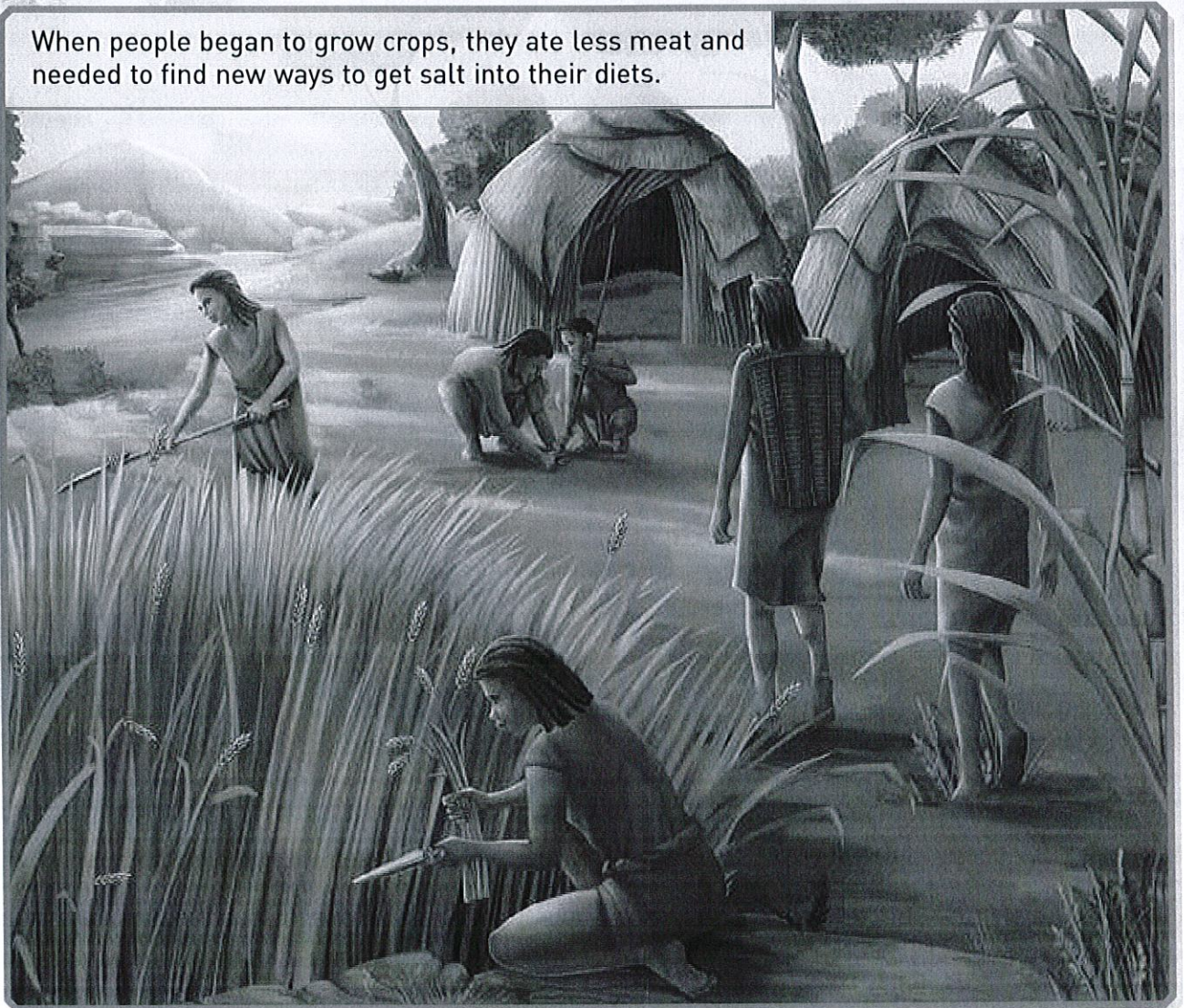
What's So Important About Salt?

- 5 Human beings can't live without salt. It is a basic ingredient in our bodies. Salt is in our tears, sweat, saliva, blood, and even in our urine. Without this mineral our cells, nerves, and muscles can't do their jobs properly. However, too much salt can cause kidneys to work overtime, blood vessels to swell, and blood pressure to go dangerously high.



- 6 Our health depends on having the right amount of salt in our bodies. Generally, the human body is very good at keeping our salt levels balanced. But sometimes that balance can be thrown off. Our diets, for example, might contain extremely low or extremely high amounts of salt. If this goes on for too long, there could be serious consequences—even death.
- 7 When early humans survived on the meat they hunted, their bodies got enough salt from the animals they ate. As people learned to grow their vegetables and grains and began to eat less meat, salt became more important. And it was often hard to find. The need for salt and the limited supply of it made salt very valuable!

When people began to grow crops, they ate less meat and needed to find new ways to get salt into their diets.



Think Use what you learned from reading the history article to respond to the following questions.

- 1 This question has two parts. First, answer Part A. Then answer Part B.

Part A

What inference can you make based on the information in paragraph 3?

- A The soldiers used blocks of salt as payment so they could travel along the Salt Road.
- B Salt was so valued by Romans that it was used as a form of pay.
- C The soldiers did not have a healthy diet, so they were paid in blocks of salt.
- D The Roman government ran out of gold, so it paid soldiers in blocks of salt.

Part B

Which **two** sentences from the text provide the **best** support for your answer in Part A?

- A "This . . . was called *salarium argentums* or 'salt money.'"
- B "Throughout history and around the world, governments have regulated and taxed salt."
- C "This tiny crystal cube has played a much more important role in history than just flavoring our fries."
- D "The word soldier comes from the Latin *sol dare*, meaning 'to give salt.'"
- E "Human beings can't live without salt."
- F "The need for salt and the limited supply of it made salt very valuable!"

- 2 Underline **two** sentences in the paragraph below that **best** support the idea that our bodies need salt.

Our health depends on having the right amount of salt in our bodies. Generally, the human body is very good at keeping our salt levels balanced. But sometimes that balance can be thrown off. Our diets, for example, might contain extremely low or extremely high amounts of salt. If this goes on for too long, there could be serious consequences—even death.

- 3 Read the following inference.

The salt transported over the Salt Road helped Rome to become a great and important trading center.

Which **three** details from the text provide the **best** support for the inference?

- A "People who controlled salt had power."
 - B "When early humans survived on the meat they hunted, their bodies got enough salt from the animals they ate."
 - C "Around 2,000 years ago, some of the people with salt—and power—were the Romans."
 - D "One way Rome controlled salt was by building villages along the Mediterranean coast."
 - E "Human beings can't live without salt."
 - F "As people learned to grow their vegetables and grains and began to eat less meat, salt became more important."
- 4 This question has two parts. First, answer Part A. Then answer Part B.

Part A

Read the sentence from paragraph 4 of the passage.

The history of the world is overflowing with stories of salt.

What does the word overflowing mean as it is used in this sentence?

- A wide and vast
- B overly full of
- C covered completely
- D in short supply

Part B

Underline **three** sentences in the paragraph below that provide the **best** support for your answer in Part A.

Throughout history and around the world, governments have regulated and taxed salt. . . . Salt played a role in the history of our country, too. In both the Revolutionary and Civil wars, keeping enough salt for the soldiers was important. In these and other wars, enemies have tried to keep salt away from each other. The history of the world is overflowing with stories of salt.

Using Strategies to Add

Name: _____

Add using different strategies.

$$\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{1} \quad 4,000 \\ + 6,215 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{2} \quad 4,010 \\ + 6,215 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{3} \quad 4,121 \\ + 6,215 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{4} \quad 3,000 \\ + 6,871 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{5} \quad 2,999 \\ + 6,871 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{6} \quad 2,990 \\ + 6,871 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{7} \quad 5,020 \\ + 1,491 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{8} \quad 4,990 \\ + 1,491 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{9} \quad 4,950 \\ + 1,491 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

10 What strategies did you use to solve the problems? Explain.

11 Check your answer to problem 6 by solving it with a different strategy. Show your work.

Using the Standard Algorithm to Subtract Greater Numbers

Name: _____

Estimate. Circle all the problems with differences between 30,000 and 60,000. Then find the differences of only the circled problems.

1
$$\begin{array}{r} 95,217 \\ - 39,871 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

2
$$\begin{array}{r} 62,554 \\ - 31,618 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

3
$$\begin{array}{r} 92,023 \\ - 71,578 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

4
$$\begin{array}{r} 84,724 \\ - 43,951 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

5
$$\begin{array}{r} 56,417 \\ - 24,009 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

6
$$\begin{array}{r} 71,677 \\ - 13,197 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

7
$$\begin{array}{r} 99,902 \\ - 33,227 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

8
$$\begin{array}{r} 87,591 \\ - 46,280 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

9
$$\begin{array}{r} 90,434 \\ - 51,533 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

10
$$\begin{array}{r} 78,282 \\ - 40,983 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

11
$$\begin{array}{r} 71,731 \\ - 61,320 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

12
$$\begin{array}{r} 50,118 \\ - 18,306 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

13
$$\begin{array}{r} 86,496 \\ - 54,101 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

14
$$\begin{array}{r} 59,176 \\ - 17,222 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

15
$$\begin{array}{r} 89,971 \\ - 11,499 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

16 Use estimation and addition to check one of your answers. Show your work.

17 How does checking with addition compare with checking using estimation?